NCCC Annual Survey
1981

October 1982
National Conference of Catholic Charities
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FOREWORD

This is the report of services provided and other activities conducted by member agencies, institutions, and organizations in the field of social welfare, advancing the cause of charity and justice in the dioceses of the USA during 1981.

The report summarizes information obtained from 115 dioceses throughout the country. This represents approximately 77% of the total membership of the National Conference of Catholic Charities. The report was based upon surveys completed by staff of local dioceses. Results were then compiled and analyzed by the National Office of the NCCC in Washington, D.C.

Most of the agencies, 102 or 88.7%, which reported results in 1981 also reported results in 1980. Of the dioceses which reported in one year and not the other, the differences in major factors, such as geography, socio-economic status, size of program, and complexity of program, were not significant. Therefore, we believe that although not a perfect sample, this annual survey, for the most part, accurately reflects general trends of the factors studied.

The annual report carries forward for another year the record of the contribution made by the Catholic Church to the welfare of the people of the USA. This valuable contribution is made through the work of professional and supporting staff and volunteers in the agencies and institutions affiliated with the NCCC.

It is not a complete record. In every diocese, there is a significant amount of supplementary services carried on by parishes and other professional and volunteer groups not affiliated with their Diocesan Catholic Charities organizations or with NCCC.

Even within our membership, the total contribution is not reflected and can only be estimated. This year (1981), the figures include just under 80% of the member agencies and institutions. It is an impressive record:

—Approximately 1,700,000 individuals, singly or as members of 500,000 families, were given family and children services—an outstanding growth of 43% from last year.
—Another 565,000 aging individuals were served—an increase of one-third—and almost 300,000 refugees were helped.
—100% of all reporting agencies provided direct social services to families and children, the aged, youth, and the handicapped and ill.
—130,000 people, professional, support, and volunteer staff, provided these services. Emergency assistance for food, shelter, fuel, and clothing, access services and other crucial assistance through friendly visiting and neighborly support were provided by a large proportion of volunteers. Other services including marriage and parental counseling, child foster care, and adoption were provided through professionally certified staff with volunteer participation.
—Almost $500 million was spent on alleviating human needs.

As this report goes to press, however, we can derive only minimum comfort from the fact that within the limits of our human and financial resources it is an important job well done. We are too seriously troubled by our forebodings for the remainder of 1982 and more concerned about 1983 and the remainder of the decade. We predict that 1982 figures when compiled early next year will show tragic increases in emergency shelter and assistance, and decreases in government and other sources of support, without which we cannot prevent great and unnecessary suffering. In response, we can only urge that emphasis be placed on education of the Christian community about these issues and on assertion of constant pressure on the Federal Government particularly, to recognize its Constitutional responsibility to "provide for the general welfare." We must assist the Federal legislative and administrative branches of government to actualize this responsibility through adequate support of economic and social programs which meet human needs fully and compassionately, and which guarantee a life of "frugal comfort" and social contribution to all its citizens.

Finally, and most importantly, whatever our role in Charities, we must be untiring in our own efforts to serve as an imperative of faith. The exhortation of St. Paul in the 12th Chapter of Romans seems especially in order:

> Our gifts differ according to the grace given us. If your gift is prophecy, then use it as your faith suggests; if administration, then use it for administration; if teaching, then use it for teaching. Let the preachers deliver sermons, the almsgivers give freely, the officials be diligent, and those who do works of mercy do them cheerfully.

Do not let your love be a pretense, but sincerely prefer good to evil. Love each other as much as brothers [and sisters] should, and have a profound respect for each other. Work for the Lord with untiring effort and with great earnestness of spirit. If you have hope, this will make you cheerful. Do not give up if trials come; and keep on praying. If any of the holy ones are in need you must share with them; and you should make hospitality your special care.

Rev. Thomas J. Harvey
Executive Director
October 1982

PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

SECTION I—ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

This is the fourth successive year for which we have collected and reported organizational structure data. These data are being used by the National Conference of Catholic Charities Pluralism Committee in its study on Catholic Charities structure.

Table 1 condenses Catholic Charities organizational information into several categories encompassing multiple structural variations. The reader should bear in mind that until a more in-depth study is conducted, the information presented provides only a cursory review of Catholic Charities' structure. For example, the first classification represents the number of dioceses which reported a single Catholic Charities Office with a Director responsible to the Bishop, and with no branches or specialized agencies. These 11 dioceses do not reflect complete information about the nature and extent of the programs within those dioceses. It is very possible, for instance, that other diocesan-sponsored social agencies and institutions may function within those same dioceses, independent of and without relationship to the reporting Catholic Charities, and their contribution would therefore not be counted unless the Catholic Charities agency director voluntarily submitted the independent institution's data. We feel that no other comment is necessary, since the data reported in 1981 varied little from that of 1979 and 1980, and thus, earlier analyses continue to apply, and because Table 1 is for the most part self-explanatory.

Table 1—Organizational Structure

Structure	Number of Dioceses	Percent
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches or Related Institutions	11	9.6
Central Diocesan Agency without Branches, but with Related Institutions	8	7.0
Central Diocesan Agency with Branches, but without Related Institutions	40	34.8
Central Diocesan Agency with both Branches and Related Institutions	45	39.0
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, linked by Federation, not including Institutions	8	7.0
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese, linked by Federation, and including Institutions	0	0.0
Autonomous Agencies located in various sectors of the Diocese without organizational ties	0	0.0
Other	3	2.6
Total	115	100.0

SECTION 2—PERSONNEL DATA

Statistics on personnel are again impressive, with 130,000 people in the community providing social services to prevent, alleviate, or correct conditions which cause social malfunctioning or suffering, by seeking to achieve a more just social order through their activities, or by seeking, through community organization services at the parish and diocesan level, to build a stronger Christian community of caring people in a secularized society. In 1981, as in 1980, 65% of the staff were volunteers, and an additional 8.6% served as volunteer members of Boards of Directors, and on agency committees.

There was, however, an absolute loss in the number of staff of almost 9,000, which included both paid staff and volunteers. This loss represents about 14% of paid staff from the previous year, and

about 7% of volunteer staff. The decrease in paid staff could be accounted for, in part, by a slight decrease in size of the reporting sites, but also may be a reflection of reduced funding from public sources which caused the elimination or reduction of special programs.

This year, for the first time, personnel statistics also were stratified into religious and lay personnel. Table 3 shows that laywomen and laymen by far composed the greatest number of all staff (volunteer and non-volunteer), with over five-sixths of personnel being lay. Of the two categories, laywomen were the greater in number, with almost 60% of all staff being laywomen. Paid staff showed an even greater presence of laywomen, who represented over two-thirds of all paid staff. Priests, Brothers, and women religious made up an average of only about five percent of paid staff and volunteers.

The proportions of women* in various personnel categories has remained constant from year to year. Women predominate in direct service and in supporting positions and are particularly underrepresented as diocesan and executive directors and board members. Although women represent 61% of the total staff, they only comprise 22% of all diocesan and executive directors, and less than 40% of board members. They are better represented as administrators of branch and related agencies and institutions, are proportionally equal in mid-management positions, and in higher proportion in professional and para-professional staff positions.

Table 2 represents various personnel information by race and ethnic group. Non-white staff made up about 15% of all categories and almost one-fourth of all paid staff. Blacks continued to comprise the greatest portion of non-white staff, although this decreased from 18.9% in 1980 to 14.0% in 1981. Hispanics made up 6.5% of total paid staff, and Asiatic and "others" another 4%.

Table 2—Personnel by Ethnic Group

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		ASIATIC		OTHER		TOTAL
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	87,804	84.9	9,032	8.7	4,163	4.0	2,024	2.0	372	0.4	103,395
Total Paid Staff	19,954	75.6	3,690	14.0	1,708	6.5	890	3.4	136	0.5	26,378
Diocesan/Executive Director	111	96.5	1	0.9	2	1.7	1	0.9	0	0.0	115
Assistant/Associate Branch/Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	1,090	89.9	62	5.1	46	3.8	12	1.0	2	0.2	1,212
Office Manager/ Program Manager	1,245	83.4	123	8.2	86	5.8	28	1.9	11	0.7	1,493
Professional Service Staff	7,699	80.9	893	9.4	505	5.3	383	4.0	34	0.4	9,514
Para-Professional Service Staff	4,269	70.5	1,048	17.3	387	6.4	308	5.0	48	0.8	6,060
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	320	85.3	21	5.6	25	6.7	7	1.9	2	0.5	375
Clerical	2,356	76.4	404	13.1	222	7.2	85	2.8	16	0.5	3,083
Custodial/ Maintenance	893	66.3	293	21.7	138	10.2	17	1.3	7	0.5	1,348
Other Personnel	1,971	62.0	845	26.6	297	9.4	49	1.5	16	0.5	3,178
Board Members	7,891	89.0	538	6.1	347	3.9	42	0.5	44	0.5	8,862
Volunteers	59,959	88.0	4,804	7.0	2,108	3.1	1,092	1.6	192	0.3	68,155

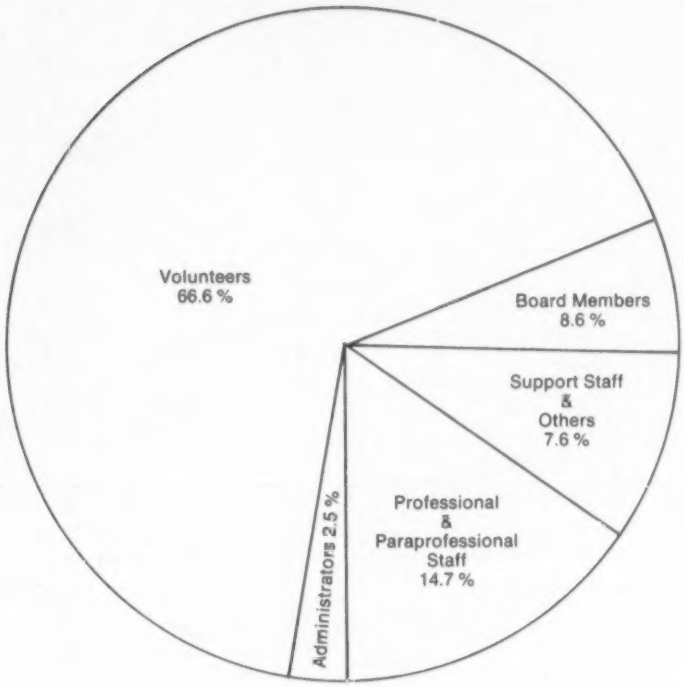
*Statistics on "women" represent laywomen + women religious in Table 3.

Table 3—Categories of Personnel

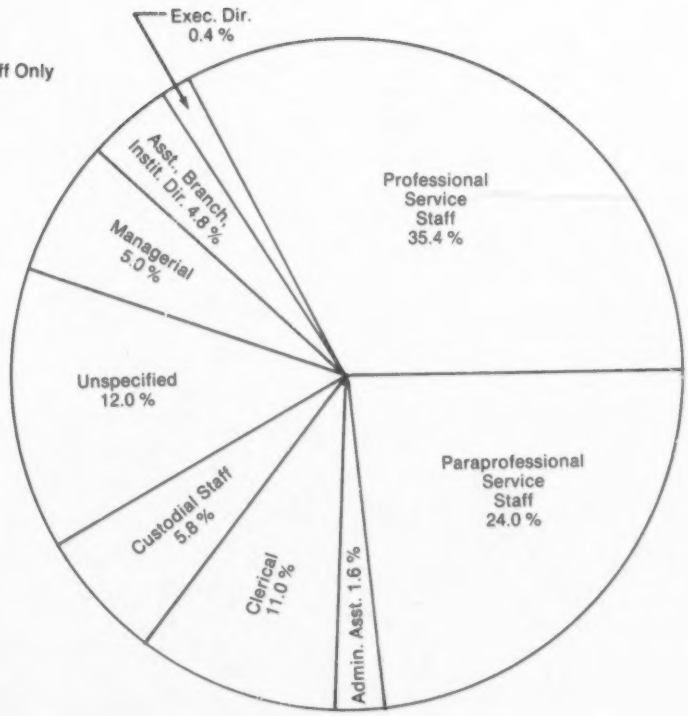
	Priests		Brothers		Laymen		Women Religious		Laywomen		Total
	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.	%	# of Pers.
All Categories	1,168	1.1	348	0.3	39,909	37.6	2,308	2.2	62,479	58.8	106,212
Total Paid Staff	301	1.1	125	0.5	6,584	25.0	1,558	5.9	17,768	67.5	26,337
Diocesan/Executive Director	56	48.7	0	0.0	34	29.6	14	12.2	11	9.5	115
Assistant/Associate Branch/Department and/or Affiliated Institution Director	120	9.6	14	1.2	483	38.6	262	20.9	372	29.7	1,251
Office Manager/ Program Manager	20	1.5	8	0.6	464	35.2	99	7.5	729	55.2	1,320
Professional Service Staff	86	0.9	42	0.5	2,497	26.[illegible]	664	7.2	6,040	64.7	9,329
Para-Professional Service Staff	5	0.1	46	0.7	1,304	20.7	210	3.3	4,745	75.2	6,310
Administrative Assistant/Executive Secretary	2	0.5	3	0.7	39	9.3	24	5.7	352	83.8	420
Clerical	2	0.1	1	0.1	148	5.1	72	2.4	2,672	92.3	2,895
Custodial/ Maintenance	0	0.0	8	0.5	912	59.6	23	1.5	587	38.4	1,530
Other Personnel	10	0.3	3	0.1	704	22.2	190	6.0	2,260	71.4	3,167
Board Members	542	5.9	210	2.3	4,927	53.9	457	5.0	3,007	32.9	9,143
Volunteers	325	0.5	13	0.1	28,397	40.2	293	0.3	41,704	58.9	70,732

Chart 1
Comparison of Personnel Categories

A. All Staff



B. Paid Staff Only



Minority staff continue to represent a small proportion of diocesan/executive directors, administrators of branch and related agencies and institutions, and board members. This is especially true at the diocesan and executive director level, where less than 4% are minorities, while 15% of the total staff are minorities. One possible explanation is that although Catholic Charities generally serve all population types in need of help, regardless of race or creed, and recruit staff from all groups where religious values and identification are not significant in qualifying for the position, agencies generally recognize the importance of knowledge of and commitment to the Catholic Theology of Charity as a qualification for policy-making positions. Since Blacks continue to represent a small proportion of the Catholic population, and Hispanics and Blacks who are members of the Catholic Church an even smaller proportion of social workers, the recruitment pool is a small one. Minority staff continue to be well represented in clerical, maintenance, para-professional, and other non-professional positions.

While Black personnel increased significantly in mid-management and professional categories between 1979 and 1980, this trend seems to have reversed in 1981. Black professional service staff has dropped from 20.2% in 1980 to 9.4% one year later, and in middle management (office manager/program manager) dropped from 23.0% to 8.2%. Although there were decreases of total staff in these two categories, and the "last hired" may have been the "first fired," or at least transferred, this still does not account for the decrease. This is especially true in the professional service staff category, where more than 500 white staff, or 7.3% were actually added. Black staff in general dropped from 18.9% of total paid staff in 1980 to 14.0% of total paid staff in 1981.

Other minority groups: Hispanic, Asiatic and "other" were represented at about the same staffing levels as the year before. Asiatic-Americans made noteworthy gains in para-professional work with a 40% increase from 1980. Hispanic-Americans appeared to maintain their share of management, professional, and semi-professional positions.

Table 4 shows the number of CETA-sponsored personnel. The total number of CETA staff has not declined, as one might have expected. However, full-time staff appears to a great extent to have been replaced by part-time staff. Because of general cuts in the national CETA program, we can expect to see more of this trend as well as more drastic cuts in all CETA-sponsored personnel. We expect that this may put more strain on clerical and other support staff in the coming year.

The number of volunteers appears to have dropped considerably, although this varies according to level of administration. The number of volunteers has dropped by more than one-fourth at the parish level, while it has increased at the agency level. There is no relevant information in other parts of the survey to explain this fact.

Table 4—CETA-Sponsored Personnel

Number of Dioceses Reporting CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1981	55
Number of CETA-Sponsored Personnel in 1981	1,313
Full-Time	543
Part-Time	770

Table 5—Volunteer Activities

Number of Volunteers in 1981	70,732
Number of Volunteers Recruited in 1981	42,417
Number of Specially Trained Volunteers	53,568
Number of Agency Level Volunteers	35,306
Number of Parish Level Volunteers	43,911

SECTION 3—FINANCES

The total income of agencies and institutions affiliated with the National Conference of Catholic Charities was again strong in 1981, with total cash and in-kind income close to $500 million. Total cash income represents approximately $475 million, and in-kind income, another $16 million. Assuming this

income level to be constant for the membership not reporting, it could be projected that total cash and in-kind income for all affiliates would approach $625 million—a substantial contribution to the social welfare of the people of this country by the agencies and institutions, the professional workers and volunteers within the Catholic Charities network.

This year's total cash and in-kind income fell slightly from $524 million in 1980 to $490 million in 1981; that is, the average income for reporting agencies fell from $4,365,807 in 1980 to $4,262,751 in 1981. In constant dollars (1980 dollar equivalent), the average income reported by agencies should have equalled $4,819,851 per agency, or 13% ($557,100) higher than was reported in 1981. Most of the loss could be accounted for by program service fees, which decreased by $38 million in 1981, a 32% loss. Foundation grants and "other contributions" also suffered losses of about $6 million and $8 million, respectively.

The major source of total cash income remained government fees and grants, providing $247 million or about one-half of all cash income. Although the share of total income which government fees and grants represent increased, there was a slight decrease in actual dollars from the year before. However, this figure does not yet reflect the decrease in government spending that is expected to affect future income.

Program fees provided a decreasing share of the cash income this year, accounting for 16.8% of total cash income. Program fees provided about $80 million in 1981. As stated above, this represented a 32% drop in income, from $118 million in 1980.

Church funds represent an increasing source of income, or 17.5% of all cash income in 1981. Approximately $84 million, an increase of 6% from the previous year, was received in 1981. This comes from a combination of investment income, Catholic Charities Appeal, diocesan grants, fundraising from special appeals, such as direct mail campaigns to individual donors, or special events, such as dinners, auctions, and sports events, and from unsolicited other contributions. The remaining 13% of cash income comes from a combination of United Funds, foundation grants, and miscellaneous sources.

Total in-kind income from salary contributions and other contributions represents about $16 million, or 3% of total income.

Program service expenses by far consumed the most income in 1981, with about $417 million, or 87.4% of all income being spent in this area. This was an increase from last year of about $24 million, or over 6 percent. Conversely, much less was spent in management and general expenses—from $96 million in 1980 to $58 million in 1981, a 40% decrease. There was a very wide range of expenditure priorities, with some agencies spending as little as 15% on program service expenses, and others as much as 100% of their total budget; although most spent between 85% and 95% on program service expenses.

Again, as in previous years, these data raised some question about administrative practices in agencies. If more effort were applied to planning, monitoring, and reporting (all administrative costs), would effectiveness and efficiency not be improved, and ultimately the quality of service raised? Were more effort applied to fundraising, would increased resources lead to expansion and improvement of services?

Analysis of the data indicated that several agencies that we know to have been successful in raising substantial sums to support broad and extensive programs of service and action, and who are rated as first-quality in service provision in their communities, spend approximately 15% of income on administration (85% on program service expenses).

An insignificant sum, less than 1%, was spent on fundraising. This may become increasingly important as government fees and grants dwindle.

Table 6—Income Sources

CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF CASH INCOME
TOTAL CASH INCOME	$474,522,755	100.0
1. United Funds	43,903,049	9.3
2. Government Fees and Grants	246,642,076	52.0
3. Foundation Grants	2,663,509	0.6
4. Investment Income	12,896,876	2.7
5. Program Service Fees	79,585,986	16.8
6. Catholic Charities Appeal	21,183,171	4.4
7. Diocesan Grants	29,318,051	6.2
8. Other Contributions	16,426,707	3.4
9. Fundraising	3,876,340	0.8
10. Other	18,026,990	3.8
TOTAL IN-KIND INCOME	$ 15,693,649	100.0
11. In-Kind Salary Contributions (priests & religious)	8,071,735	51.4
12. In-Kind Space and Facilities Contributions ($ value)	4,943,523	31.5
13. Other In-Kind Contributions	2,678,391	17.1
TOTAL CASH AND IN-KIND INCOME	$490,216,404	

Table 7—Expenditures

CATEGORY	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL DISBURSEMENT
Program Services Expenses	$416,689,312	87.4
Fundraising Expenses	1,944,525	0.4
Management and General Expenses	57,953,447	12.2
Total	476,587,284	100.0

Chart 2—Trend Chart of Major Cash Income Sources

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Government	46%	51%	51.9%	48.0%	52.0%
Fees	17%	18%	18.7%	23.2%	16.8%
Church*	18%	17%	13.3%	15.8%	17.5%
United Funds	11%	9%	11.0%	8.7%	9.3%

*Includes items 4,6,7,8 and 9, Table 6

Chart 3
Proportionate Cash Income Representation by Sources

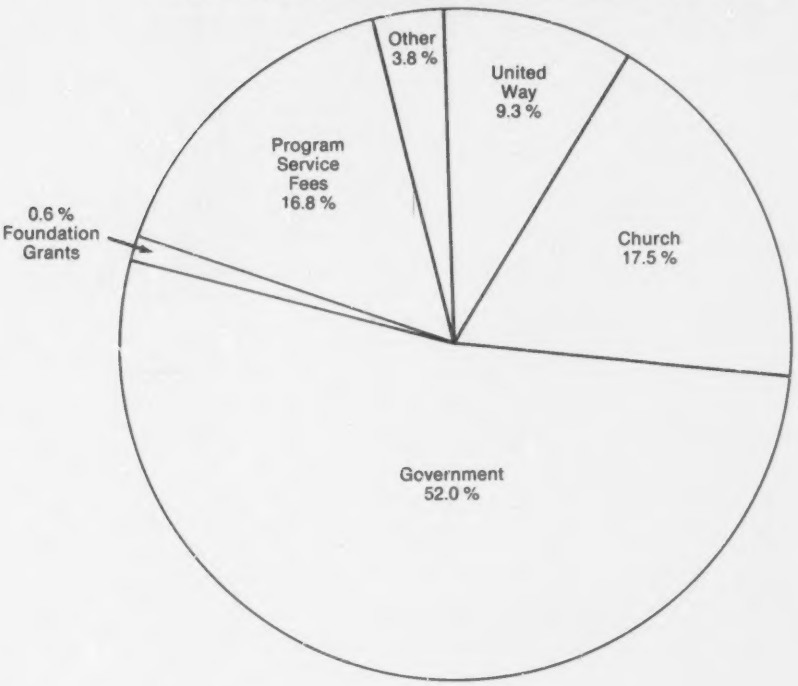
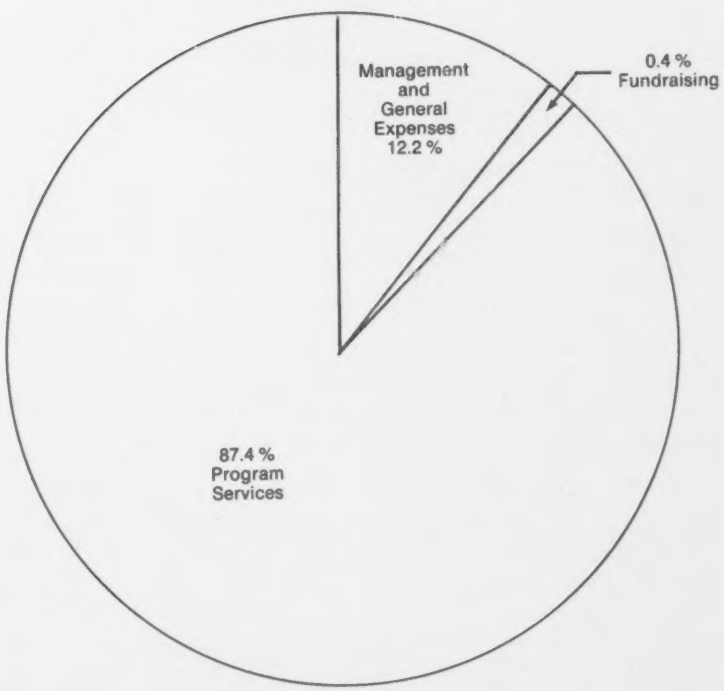


Chart 4
Expenditures



SECTION 4—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

This section shows the organization of the dioceses for family life responsibilities and the diocesan program carrying out the NCCB/USCC Bishops' Plan for Pastoral Action for Family Ministry.

In 1981, 25 of the dioceses placed responsibility for the Diocesan Family Life Program in the Catholic Charities Agency. In five, the Catholic Charities Director was Director of Family Life, and in 20, the Family Life Director reported to the Director of Catholic Charities. This was about the same number of dioceses reporting in the previous year. In the vast number of dioceses, 72%, there was a separate Family Life office, with a director who was independent of Catholic Charities.

Two-thirds of the dioceses have Family Life Committees responsible for seeing that the Bishops' Plan is carried out, but only 42% of Family Life Committees have members from Catholic Charities. This reflects slightly less participation of Catholic Charities in the Family Life Program than the previous year, as does the number of dioceses which plan to coordinate activities to implement the Bishops' Plan. In addition, the average number of times that the committees met fell from eight to five this year. In light of this, more effort on the part of Catholic Charities is necessary to ensure full participation in the Family Life Program.

There were 38 dioceses, or one-third of those responding, which prepared or published a report on the program of pastoral action for family ministry in 1981. This fell slightly short of those which had planned on reporting the year before. This year even fewer, only 33 dioceses, plan to report results.

Table 8—Family Life Relationship

	Number of Dioceses	% Dioceses Responding
Number of Catholic Charities Agencies Carrying Responsibility for Diocesan Family Life Program	25	21.7

a. Family Life Directors

Number of Family Life Directors Responsible to the Director of Catholic Charities	20	17.4
Number of Dioceses with a Separate Family Life Office with its own Director	83	72.2
Other	12	10.4

b. Implementation of Bishops' Plan

Number of Catholic Charities Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	15	13.0
Number of Family Life Directors Responsible for Implementing the Bishops' Pastoral on Family Ministry for the Diocese	80	69.6
Number of Dioceses with Arrangement for Implementation of Bishops' Pastoral other than by Catholic Charities Director or Family Life Director	9	7.8
Number of Dioceses with no arrangement for implementation or not Responding	11	9.6

Number of Dioceses with Family Life Committee (Planning Team)	77	66.9
Number of Family Life Committees with Members from Catholic Charities	59	42.5
Average Number of Times Committee Met in 1981	5	—
Number of Dioceses with a Plan for Coordinating Activities of Participating Agencies and Organizations for Implementation of the Bishops' Plan	51	44.3
Number of Dioceses with Plan for Reporting Results	33	28.7
Number of Dioceses which Prepared a Report in 1981	26	22.6
Number of Dioceses which Published the Report in 1981	12	10.4

Table 9—United Way Relationship

Number of Dioceses Participating in Local United Way in 1981	100	87.0

PART II—SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

This section contains data on the output of the reporting agencies. It tells in the first section of this part what services are provided through the efforts of the volunteer, professional, and supporting staff of the organizations reporting.

It shows what we have done with the funds provided from the source listed in Part I, and also contains information on the population groups to whom the efforts were directed. The data substantiate in still another fashion the tremendous contribution made by these agencies and institutions to the relief of suffering, and the prevention of breakdown when crises occur in the lives of people. They report services and other activities directed toward the improvement in people's capacity for satisfactory social functioning and their ability to fulfill their social roles and responsibilities.

Section 2 contains the data on the other types of activities of the diocesan agencies directed toward the achievement of a more just and more compassionate social order in which government assumes its rightful responsibility "to provide for the general welfare" and to assure a satisfactory quality of life to its citizens.

Section 3 contains the data on the efforts of the agencies to contribute to the building of community among people, by means of convening community groups at the diocesan and neighborhood level, in order to increase their understanding of the social situation and their social consciousness. Such activity is based on the premise that with increased understanding of the true nature and extent of social injustice present in our communities, and through greater understanding of their neighbors' needs, people will be moved to compassionate response in service and to an action response in justice. During 1981, the member agencies continued to move slowly, but continuously, toward fully actualizing in program these three defined roles adopted by the Conference in 1972.

The tables in the following sections report three distinct sets of statistics: social services, humanizing and transforming the social order, and convening activities. They include in each instance, the number and the percentage of the total of dioceses providing a specific service, or engaging in other types of activities and the number of persons who were involved.

As data in Section I indicates, 100% of all reporting agencies provided direct social services in 1981. These services included counseling; adoption and foster family care services; day care; institutional care; emergency assistance; socialization activities; access services and others. Individual, group, and family counseling; and access services, which inform individuals of services available through other community agencies when no service is available in the agency directly, and give help in securing entry to these services, are the two services provided to the most individuals. Emergency financial assistance, socialization activities, food bank, day care, adoption, and foster care assistance, as well as other services, are also frequently provided. Many dioceses, in addition, provide a number of human services, including health, recreation, housing, employment placement, and legal services. Dioceses providing social and other human services served at least two-and-a-half million people in 1981.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of the dioceses reported activities in the area of humanizing and transforming the social order, a slight decrease from the previous year, but still a very strong showing. These activities represent an effort at influencing the legislative and administrative processes which shape the funding and structure of government social service provision.

Seventy-nine (79) dioceses, or 69% of those reporting, were also engaged in convening activities. These include a variety of activities designed to bring about heightened community awareness of social problems.

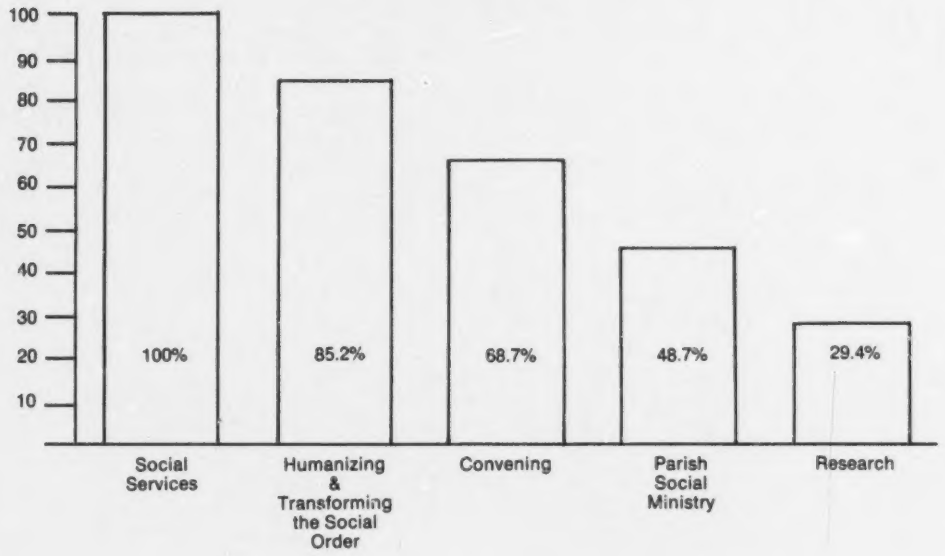
SECTION 1—SOCIAL SERVICES

This section is divided into five areas. Four of these represent discrete target populations, including families and children, youth, the aging, and the handicapped and ill (Tables 10 through 13). The total of these four represents the total of services provided. The fifth area shows "populations at high risk" (Table 14), and thereby includes various populations which are "sub-sets" of the first four categories and are not additive. These include services to unmarried parents, abused children, abused adults, divorced and separated persons, prisoners and probationers, native Americans, refugees and other immigrants, and chronically homeless. These population groups were selected because of the interest of a large number of the agencies in them.

This year, we have added bar graphs, which show the percentage of agencies providing services to different population groups. Chart 6 shows that families and children received services from all agencies; aging and youth received services from over 80% of all agencies; and handicapped and persons with other health problems received services from at least half of all agencies. Charts 9 and 10

Chart 5

Agency Involvement in the Functions of Catholic Charities



report the percentage of agencies serving populations at high risk, and the percentage of agencies providing other human services.

Charts 8 and 5A have also been added this year. They represent the average percentage of agencies which provide a given service, and the proportion of individuals receiving each service. Chart 8 shows that adoption services, counseling, and access services were the services offered by the greatest number of agencies. Chart 5a shows that counseling was the service received by the most individuals.

Chart 7 represents the proportion of total services that each population group received. Based on the number of individuals served, this chart reveals that families and children received the most services, by far, almost two-thirds of the total available. The aging received the second highest proportion of services—about one-fifth of all services. The remaining 15% went to a variety of other groups discussed above.

It should be noted that the total for "number of persons served" may not equal the "total number of individuals served" at the top of each chart. This is caused by some overlap in services provided to individuals. Agencies were asked not to report people in more than one category so that "double counting" was kept at a minimum.

Families and Children

As indicated before, two-thirds of all individuals who receive Catholic Charities services receive family and children services, and all reporting agencies provide such services. There was an impressive 1,671,763 individuals receiving these services in 1981. This is a startling growth from 1980—an average growth of 43% in the number of individuals served, or an average of 14,711 individuals and 4,362 families served per diocese in 1981.

This rise could be accounted for by a number of factors. One possible factor is improvement in the accuracy of agency reporting as agencies become accustomed to reporting systems. We might also conjecture, however, that because of the more hard-felt effects of the deteriorating economy, the number of individuals in need has increased, and, thus, the number of individuals being served has actually increased. It should be noted that, assuming this to be an accurate account of increased individuals served, and given that the paid staff decreased in 1981 by 14% (reported in Part I, Section

Chart 5a

Proportion of Individuals Receiving Given Service

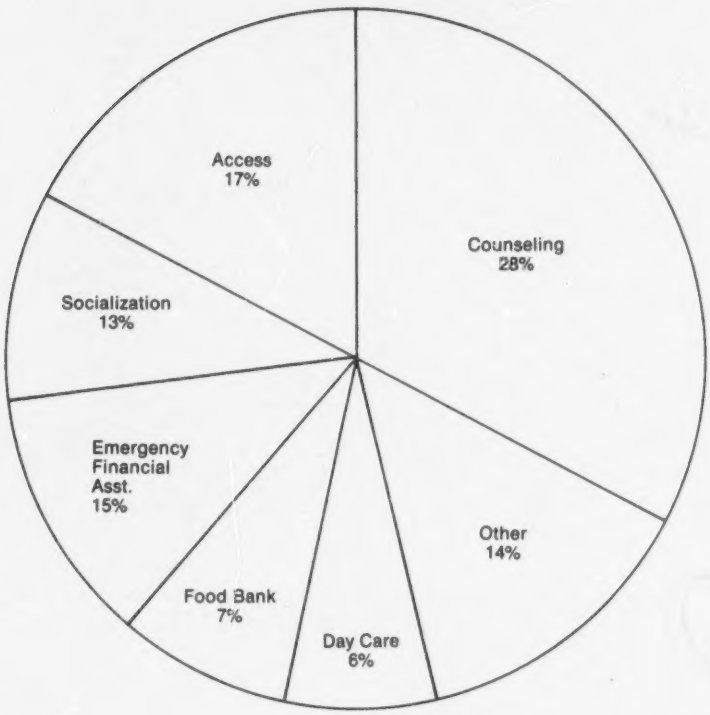


Chart 6

Order of Priority in Population Groups Served Among Catholic Charities Agencies

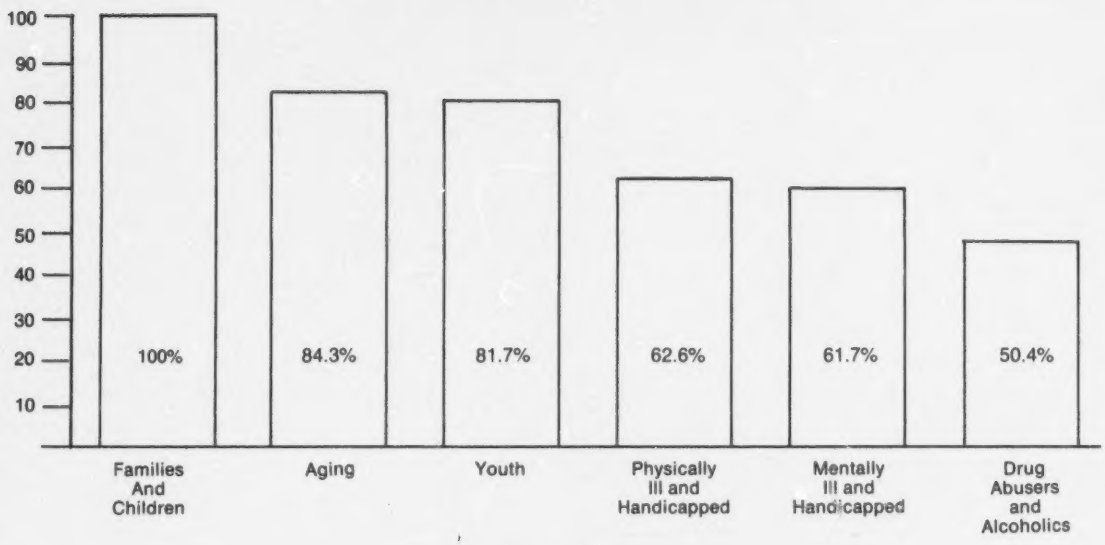
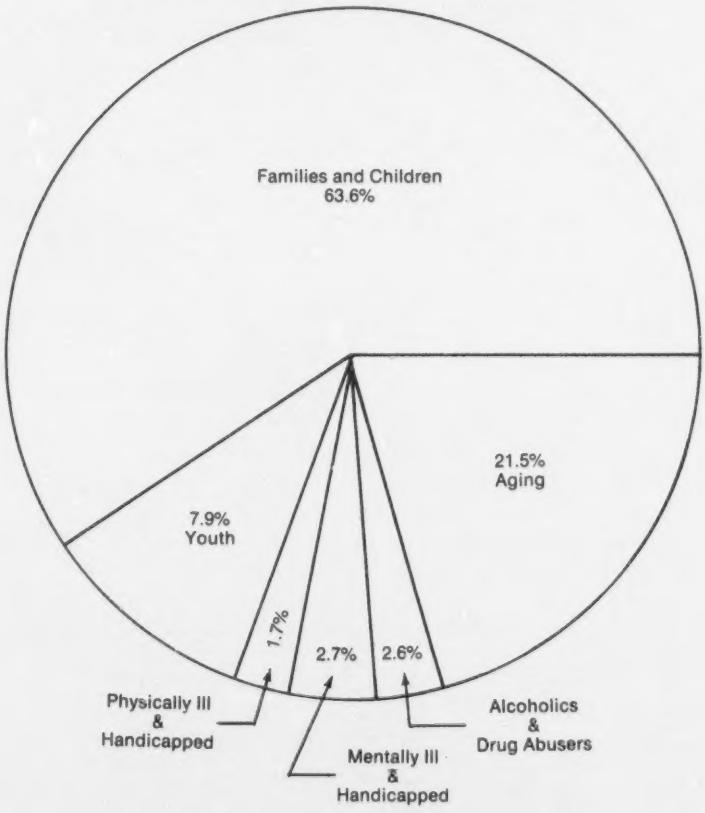


Chart 7

Comparison of Population Groups Served



2), the caseloads of professional staff as well as the workload of support staff probably increased substantially in the previous year. If this trend continues in 1982, it might mean that if the personnel level is not able to expand, services in the future may not be able to meet the growing need.

Over the years there has been a shift in the proportion of services received by different groups. Services to families and children has increased proportionately from about 50% in 1979 to 64% in 1981, and, conversely, the proportion of services to the aging has decreased from 30% to 22% in that same time period. Likewise, services to youth and the handicapped and ill also decreased slightly to compensate for the increased family and children services.

It is not that fewer aged were served, however. The shift is accounted for by increased concern about the problems facing families and children in modern society. The international Church, in the Synod of Bishops, the Church in the USA, through the Bishops Pastoral Plan for Family Ministry, placed increased responsibility on the Social Service Agencies to respond to this need.

Reduction in services to youth probably reflects reduction in public support of many such programs.

The family and children services most often received by individuals were (in descending order): counseling, emergency financial assistance, access services, and socialization activities. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of individuals receiving services received counseling; another 23% received emergency financial assistance. There have been some very substantial increases in the number of individuals receiving certain services this year. Most notably, access services were provided to over 134,000 more people, or a 57% increase from the previous year, and socialization activities showed a 55% increase. These service levels in part may reflect programs developed as part of Parish Social Ministry. "Other" family and children services were given to almost twice the number of individuals as in the previous year. There were many fewer services provided in institutional care and day care this year, although they represent a very fractional part of the total services provided.

In terms of availability of family and children services, counseling, adoption, foster family care, and access services are the most available with between 91% and 68% of all agencies providing those services. There were no notable changes in the number of agencies providing certain services except in emergency financial assistance. Although more people received this service in 1981 than in the year before, the actual number of dioceses providing this service were almost half that of the previous year. This can only be explained as either a factor of the shifts in dioceses reporting, or, possibly, again, a reflection of the development of parish-sponsored rather than diocesan-sponsored programs.

Food bank services were added to the list of reported family and children services this year. As shown on Table 10, 28.7% of dioceses provided this service, and the number of individuals provided for was almost 10% of total services.

Youth

Over 200,000 youth received services in 1981. Table 11 shows, however, that considerably fewer dioceses provided services to youth this year, a 22% decrease from the previous year, and substantially fewer youth were served, a 41% decrease from the previous year. There also appears to be a shift in the types of services provided. There was a substantial increase in the number of persons served by counseling, a 46% increase. At the same time, there were substantial decreases in socialization activities and emergency assistance. This year, as last, more youth received counseling and socialization services than any other service. These two services accounted for two-thirds of all services provided to youth.

Aging

There were over half a million aging individuals served in 97 dioceses in 1981. Although fewer dioceses reported serving aged individuals this year, the actual number served increased by 34%. Day care, socialization activities, and access services were given to more aging persons than other services, representing a significant increase in socialization activities and a five-time increase in day care services provided to these individuals.

Mentally and Physically Ill or Handicapped

Table 13 is divided into three sub-tables showing services to: a) physically ill or handicapped; b) mentally ill or retarded; and c) drug abusers and alcoholics. Together, these services provided assistance to 184,000 individuals, or about 7% of total services. This is approximately 5% less than the share of services in 1980, but the same portion as in 1979.

Table 10—Services to Families and Children

115 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Families and Children
1,671,763 Total Number of Individuals Served
501,567 Total Number of Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	105	91.3	541,107
Natural Family Planning	40	34.8	16,694
Adoption Services	103	89.6	45,333
Foster Family Care	90	78.3	17,452
Group Home Care	30	26.1	11,520
Institutional Care	27	23.5	4,941
Homemaker Services	19	16.5	6,846
Day Care	33	28.7	10,581
Socialization Activities	46	40.0	152,268
Access Services	78	67.8	367,688
Emergency Shelter	50	43.5	17,695
Emergency Financial Assistance	52	45.2	467,395
Food Bank	33	28.7	189,670
Other	45	39.1	184,574

Table 11—Services to Youth

94 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Youth
206,330 Total Number of Youth Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	80	69.6	102,482
Foster Family Care	52	45.2	10,691
Group Home Care	37	32.2	7,249
Institutional Care	29	25.2	7,248
Day Care	28	24.3	9,145
Socialization Activities	38	33.0	78,453
Access Services	37	32.2	20,959
Emergency Shelter	24	20.9	12,897
Emergency Assistance	21	18.3	9,324
Other	20	17.4	14,100

Table 12—Services to the Aging

97 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Aging
564,533 Total Number of Aging Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	71	61.7	51,172
Foster Family Care	6	5.2	726
Group Home Care	12	10.4	1,179
Institutional Care	30	26.1	15,187
Homemaker Services	28	24.3	20,430
Day Care	16	13.9	207,353
Socialization Activities	49	42.6	163,456
Access Services	56	48.7	145,742
Emergency Shelter	18	15.7	5,233
Emergency Assistance	47	40.9	11,069
Food Bank	22	19.1	5,871
Other	35	30.4	35,249

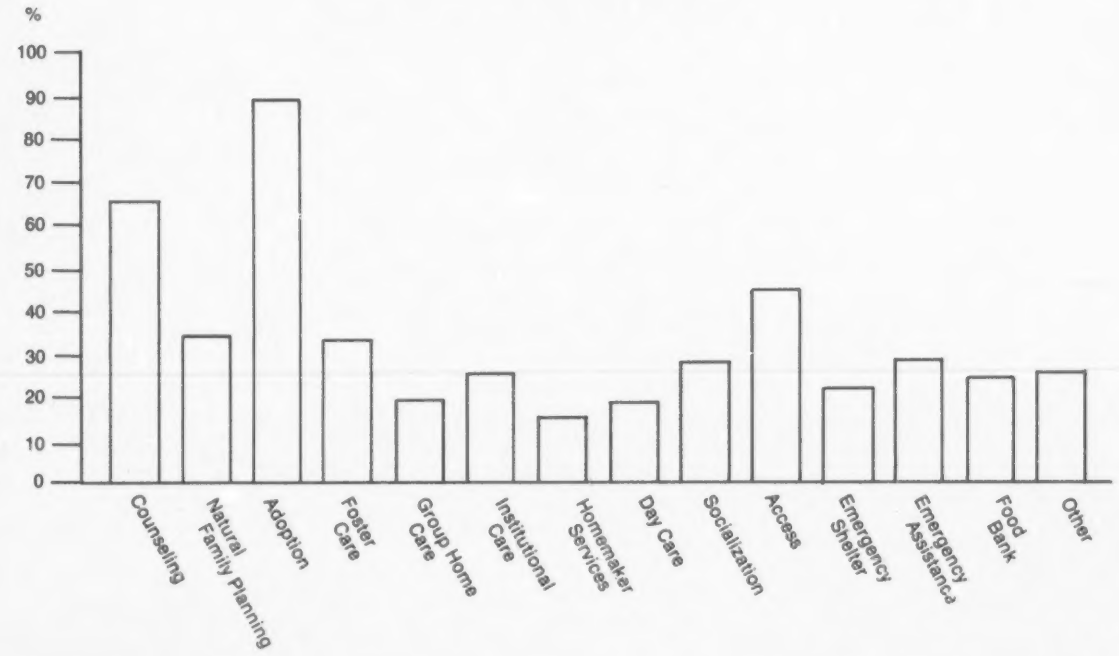
Seventy-one (71) dioceses served close to 45,000 physically ill or handicapped individuals this year. There were fewer dioceses reporting that they provide this service, and about half the number of individuals receiving these services. Reductions were most significant in institutional care, homemaker services, access services, and counseling. This, in part, may be a result of variation in the types of services provided and the size of reporting sites this year.

Of the three categories, services to mentally ill or retarded replaced services to physically ill and handicapped as the largest category of persons served (although just slightly larger than drug abusers and alcoholics) and also the largest number of dioceses providing services. Services to the mentally ill increased by 16% this year, with most of the increases occurring in access services and day care. There was a significant cut in institutional care, as in physically ill or handicapped services. Counseling still remains the primary service, both in terms of persons served and in the number of dioceses providing the service.

Services to drug abusers and alcoholics were considerably reduced in 1981, with the number of persons served almost half that of the previous year.

Chart 8

Percentage of Agencies which Provide Given Service



Services to Populations at High Risk (Unmarried Parents, Abused Children and Adults, Refugees, Immigrants, and Others)

Services to "high-risk" populations include nine critical need groups. These services were provided to almost half a million individuals in 1981. Services provided to immigrants and refugees represented 61% of all services to these critical-need groups; unmarried parents and divorced and separated parents were the next greatest recipients of services, with 13% and 10% of services, respectively, being directed to those groups. Services to immigrants and unmarried parents were available in almost all dioceses reporting.

Almost all dioceses (107 of 115) provided services to refugees and immigrants. These dioceses served close to 300,000 people, including Cubans, Southeast Asians, Western Hemisphere immigrants, and others. Services to Southeast Asian refugees accounted for 62% of all services to refugees and immigrants; and 83% of all dioceses provided services to this group. Cubans represented 19%, and other Western Hemisphere immigrants another 13% of all individuals served.

Table 13
a. Services to the Physically Ill or Handicapped

71 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Physically Ill or Handicapped
44,515 Total Number of Physically Ill or Handicapped Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	49	42.6	12,866
Foster Family Care	10	8.7	42
Group Home Care	7	6.1	299
Institutional Care	9	7.8	4,124
Homemaker Services	13	11.3	3,159
Day Care	7	6.1	647
Socialization Activities	29	25.2	9,862
Access Services	37	32.2	7,602
Emergency Shelter	6	5.2	179
Emergency Assistance	16	13.9	930
Other	19	16.5	7,631

b. Services to the Mentally Ill or Retarded

72 Total Number of Dioceses Serving the Mentally Ill or Retarded
70,361 Total Number of Mentally Ill or Retarded Individuals Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	43	37.4	37,729
Foster Family Care	6	5.2	348
Group Home Care	17	14.8	1,246
Institutional Care	16	13.9	1,069
Homemaker Services	4	3.5	1,408
Day Care	12	10.4	8,485
Socialization Activities	23	20.0	7,731
Access Services	33	28.7	20,801
Emergency Shelter	10	8.7	473
Emergency Assistance	14	12.2	499
Other	11	9.6	792

c. Services to Drug Abusers and Alcoholics

58 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Drug Abusers and Alcoholics
68,988 Total Number of Drug Abusers and Alcoholics Served

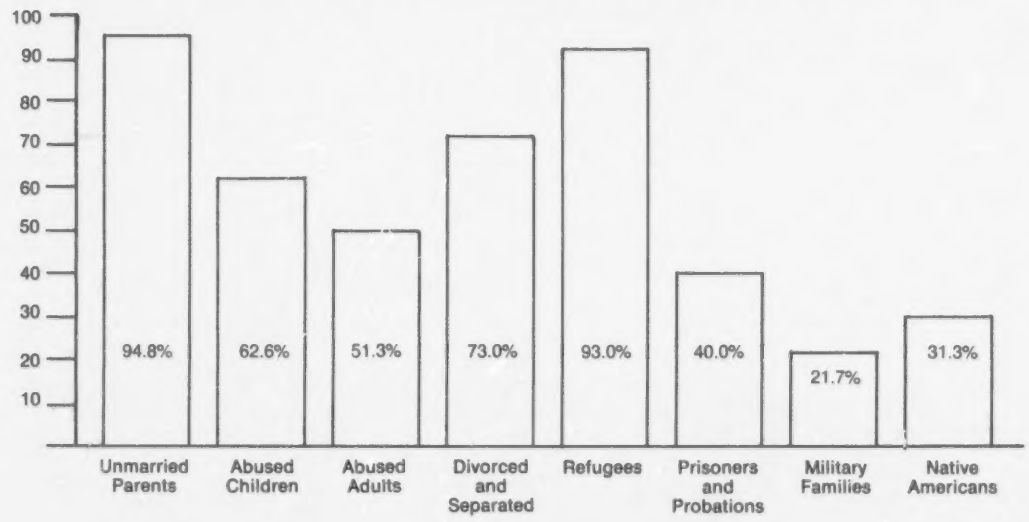
Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	47	40.9	23,229
Foster Family Care	3	2.6	94
Group Home Care	6	5.2	1,539
Institutional Care	6	5.2	1,963
Homemaker Services	3	2.6	79
Socialization Activities	16	13.9	8,494
Access Services	32	27.8	28,592
Emergency Shelter	12	10.4	1,720
Emergency Assistance	12	10.4	524
Other	9	7.8	5,661

This year, there was a total of almost one-fifth fewer immigrants served, due to a substantial drop in the number of Southeast Asians who were admitted to the country, and also who sought and received services. This trend may continue as immigration from that part of the world diminishes, and as Southeast Asians who immigrated in previous years become integrated into the economic and social systems.

More than two-thirds of all dioceses made counseling, access services, and sponsorship available to immigrants, with counseling and access services having been the most frequently provided.

Chart 9

% of Agencies Serving the Several Populations at High Risk



This year, a new category was added to the services to high-risk populations: services to the chronically homeless, (Table 14 i). As the economy has worsened, it has increased the need to provide emergency food services in the way of store-front "soup kitchens" and bread lines, emergency shelter and emergency health services. Creation of a special "chronically homeless" category reflects our recognition of this growing need. In 1981, 52 dioceses provided some service to chronically homeless people. Almost half a million meals were served; 155,518 persons received emergency health services; and almost 4,000 received shelter. We may see a need for more dioceses to become involved in these kinds of activities in the next few years.

Overall, the number of dioceses which reported providing services to the high-risk population decreased slightly; the number of persons served increased in 4 of 7 target groups, and decreased in 3 of 7. Substantial* proportional increases were found in services to abused adults, and services to native Americans; substantial* decreases were found in services to refugees and other immigrants, and services to prisoners and probationers. The types of services and relative levels of specific services remained fairly constant.

*Change of 18%+.

Table 14
a. Services to Unmarried Parents

109 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Unmarried Parents
61,279 Total Number of Unmarried Parents Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling—Unmarried Mothers	106	92.2	41,264
Counseling—Unmarried Fathers	88	76.5	12,055
Adoption Services (completed adoptions)	93	80.9	3,950
Foster Care	75	65.2	3,085
Institutional Care	22	19.1	1,202
Group Home Care	24	20.9	880
Socialization Activities	22	19.1	5,722
Access Services	58	50.4	23,087
Emergency Shelter	22	19.1	211
Other	16	13.9	3,947

b. Services to Abused Children

72 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Children
19,070 Total Number of Abused Children Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	50	43.5	11,922
Emergency Shelter	20	17.4	3,060
Foster Care	19	16.5	1,376
Institutional Care	17	14.8	759
Socialization Activities	12	10.4	804
Access Services	19	16.5	3,010
Other	10	8.7	2,386

c. Services to Abused Adults

59 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Abused Adults
13,566 Total Number of Abused Adults Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	45	39.1	7,874
Emergency Shelter	20	17.4	1,605
Emergency Assistance	16	13.9	2,304
Socialization Activities	4	3.5	898
Access Services	29	25.2	6,262
Other	10	8.7	1,982

d. Services to Divorced and Separated Persons

84 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Divorced and Separated Persons
49,518 Total Number of Divorced and Separated Persons Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	62	53.9	31,540
Socialization Activities	36	31.3	11,380
Access Services	37	32.7	18,659
Other	13	11.3	7,497

e. Services to Prisoners and Probationers

45 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Prisoners and Probationers
20,388 Total Number of Prisoners and Probationers Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	36	31.3	14,375
Institutional Care	3	2.6	582
Group Home Care	8	6.9	411
Socialization Activities	15	13.0	2,466
Access Services	19	16.5	6,024
Emergency Assistance	15	13.0	701
Emergency Shelter	8	6.9	69

f. Services to Military Families

25 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Military Families
430 Total Number of Military Families Served
1,330 Total Number of Individuals in Military Families Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	18	15.7	908
Socialization Activities	1	0.9	31
Foster Family Care	3	2.6	12
Access Services	9	7.8	126
Emergency Assistance	8	6.9	203
Other	4	3.5	137

g. Services to Native Americans

36 Total Number of Dioceses Serving Native Americans
22,773 Total Number of Native Americans Served

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Counseling	19	16.5	3,985
Adoption Services	4	3.5	13
Foster Family Care	3	2.6	13
Group Home Care	4	3.5	25
Institutional Care	1	0.9	7
Homemaker Services	1	0.9	64
Socialization Activities	4	3.5	210
Access Services	11	9.6	2,470
Emergency Shelter	7	6.1	234
Emergency Financial Assistance	13	11.3	9,449
Other	9	7.8	64

h. Services to Refugees and Other Immigrants

	Cuban	Southeast Asian	European	Western Hemisphere	Other	Total
Total Number of Dioceses Providing Services to Refugees	75	96	53	33	45	107
Total Number of Refugees Served	54,865	181,495	8,898	39,238	9,465	293,961

	Cuban		Southeast Asian		European		Western Hemisphere		Other		Total	
	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served	No. Resp.	No. Served
Counseling	59	37,937	73	85,637	40	4,576	29	8,095	28	11,784	82	136,404
Day Care	5	416	13	3,604	3	74	3	332	1	1	15	4,437
Socialization	28	11,208	40	82,020	18	2,828	8	10,814	14	1,878	46	108,762
Access Services	56	26,769	74	83,342	37	2,610	28	19,076	28	5,230	81	137,137
Emergency Shelter	35	3,544	34	12,773	14	370	8	949	17	511	49	18,157
Emergency Assistance	42	13,288	51	17,912	22	783	10	668	20	802	49	33,491
Sponsorship	38	4,225	74	27,535	37	3,556	11	380	25	602	79	36,387
Other	26	6,585	42	94,579	14	1,516	8	6,361	17	4,590	47	118,844

i. Services to the Chronically Homeless

52 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Services to the Chronically Homeless

	Number of Dioceses Responding	Total Bed Capacity	Total Number of Persons Served
Shelter for Homeless Men	11	210	2,899
Shelter for Homeless Women	7	197	1,066

	Number of Dioceses Responding	Average Number of Daily Meals	Total Meals Served
Storefront	7	287	73,757
Bread Line	4	448	127,455
Other	8	1,024	295,302

Number of Dioceses Providing Health Services	11
Number of Persons Receiving Health Services	1,068
Number of Dioceses Providing "Other" Services	38
Number of Persons Receiving "Other" Services	153,450

SECTION 2—OTHER HUMAN SERVICES

Section 2 presents human services which Diocesan Catholic Charities and related agencies and institutions provide in addition to the social services discussed earlier. Recreation represents over a third of the other human services, serving more than 350,000 people. These activities include sports (mainly for youth), scouting, neighborhood recreation centers, activities for senior citizens, and others. Health services is the next largest category (in terms of number of individuals served), with over 310,000 people using Catholic Charities-sponsored health clinics and other services.

There has been consistent and strong growth in health services and employment services. Health services has shown outstanding progress with the number of individuals served from 1979 to 1981 having more than tripled (from 96,655 to 310,633), and having added 10 new dioceses in that time period to provide services. Growth in this area may be a reflection of more need due to rising health care costs. If so, this service should continue to grow. Employment services also have more than tripled in the last three years, now serving more than 93,000 individuals through 22 additional dioceses. This also will probably continue to show rapid growth, as the need for employment services increases due to higher unemployment.

Education services and recreation services have both declined in 1981, returning to approximately 1979 levels.

Chart 10

% of Agencies Providing Other Human Services

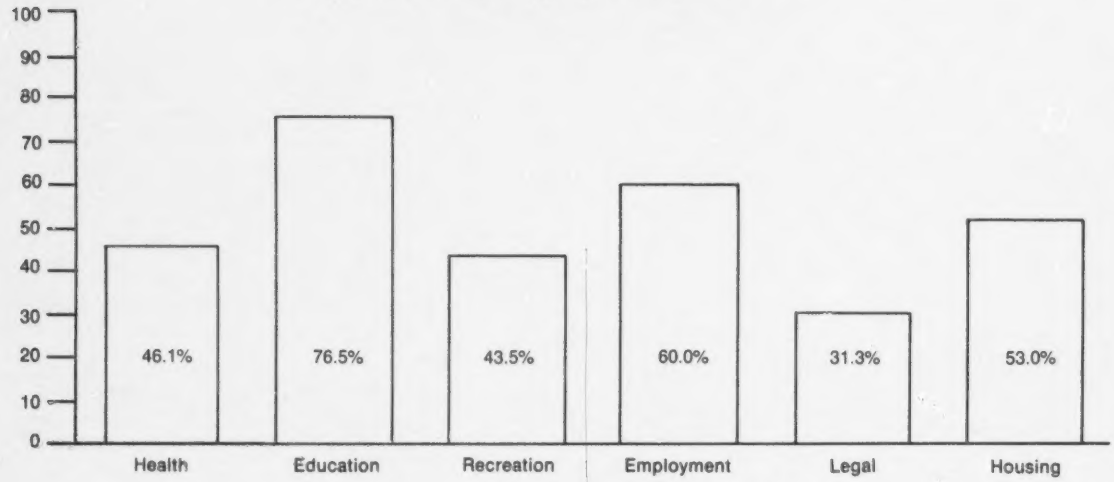


Table 15

a. Health Services

53 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Health Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Home Health Care	11	9.6	5,824
Health Clinics	18	15.7	141,552
Institutional Nursing Care	13	11.3	7,045
Other	24	20.9	156,194

b. Education Services

88 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Education Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Family Life Education	57	49.6	78,711
Adult Basic Education	17	14.8	18,098
Special Education	24	20.9	3,834
Other	43	37.4	32,794

c. Recreation

50 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Recreational Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Summer Camp	25	21.7	15,162
Neighborhood Center	16	13.9	47,299
Scouts	10	8.7	58,762
Sports	11	9.6	104,660
Golden Age/Senior Citizen	25	21.7	107,156
Other	19	16.5	17,472

d. Employment Services

69 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Employment Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Job Development	42	15.7	43,266
Job Training	26	22.6	6,533
Job Referrals	37	32.2	21,255
Other	24	20.9	22,256

e. Legal Services

36 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Legal Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Legal Advice	18	15.7	43,266
Legal Representation	10	8.7	8,910
Other	18	15.7	4,298

f. Housing Services

61 Total Number of Dioceses Providing Housing Services

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Persons Served
Total Number of Housing Units for Elderly	27	23.5	9,256
Total Number of Housing Units for Families	11	9.6	1,174
General Housing Search	29	25.2	13,893
Other	30	26.1	17,575

SECTION 3—HUMANIZING AND TRANSFORMING THE SOCIAL ORDER

Tables 16 through 19 represent the efforts of Catholic Charities dioceses to bring about social justice through legislative action and community organizing.

Table 16 shows that 98 dioceses, or 85% of all those reporting, were involved in legislative activities. The issues that most dioceses were actively involved with remained the same as in the previous year. In descending order, they were: the Economy, Family Life, Abortion, and Hunger and Nutrition. The only significant change this year was a decrease in the proportion of dioceses concerned with Energy issues.

Table 17a reports the number of dioceses in which staff, or Board members, or volunteers of the agency represent the agency's point of view and the needs of their constituencies on government committees or commissions, or who are providing consultation to public agencies and participating in the development or revision of regulations and programs. Ninety-four (94) dioceses were active in this area, with most of the activity concentrated in consultation to public agencies at the local level. The highest number of dioceses were involved with influencing public policy by participation in a coalition.

Only 34 dioceses, or 29.6% of the agencies reporting, were involved with the single State agency in the development of the Comprehensive Annual Service Plan of Title XX (Table 17 b). This is down from 58 dioceses the year before. The lack of response may jeopardize crucial funding to the voluntary sector, since resource allocation and program priorities are being decided at the State level more than in previous years.

Table 18 shows the number of dioceses and groups involved in community organizing. This year, again, the highest concerns are the Economy, Family Life, Housing, and Hunger and Nutrition. The Economy replaced Family Life as the issue that most dioceses were involved in at the community level. Two-thirds of the dioceses were active in community organizing in 1981. About the same number were involved in community program development of cooperative organizations, housing corporations, neighborhood councils, senior citizen's centers, and other community organizations.

Table 16—Legislative Action

98 Number of Dioceses Involved in Legislative Action

Issue Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	National Level	State Level	Local Level
The Economy	90	78.8	66	83	66
Family Life	84	73.0	46	83	63
Abortion	71	61.7	54	66	53
Hunger and Nutrition	68	59.1	47	54	56
International Justice	60	52.2	19	53	39
Handicapped Concerns	67	58.3	28	55	51
Housing	63	54.8	34	48	52
Criminal Justice	60	52.2	19	53	39
Health Care	58	50.4	31	49	45
Minority Rights	55	47.8	34	46	43
Energy	51	44.3	26	41	44
Tax Issues	47	40.9	27	42	34
Education	42	36.5	19	34	28
Transportation	36	31.3	8	24	30
Agriculture and Rural	33	28.7	11	31	15
Land Use	21	18.3	8	15	15
Other	26	22.6	14	22	19

Table 17—Influencing Public Policy Implementation

a. General Policy

94 Number of Dioceses Involved with Influencing Public Policy

Type of Action	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	National Level	State Level	Local Level
Government Committees or Commissions	65	56.5	43	196	238
Consultation to Public Agencies	69	60.0	189	641	1,294
Participating in Development or Revision of Regulation	63	54.8	38	385	277
Participation in Coalition	82	71.3	66	286	516

b. Title XX—Comprehensive Annual Services Plan

Type of Involvement	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Responses
Needs Assessment	29.6	34
Resource Allocation	32.2	37
Program Development	33.9	39

Table 18--Community Organizing

76 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Organizing

Issue Concern	Number of Responses	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Groups Involved
The Economy	46	40.0	587
Family Life	43	37.4	412
Housing	42	36.5	243
Hunger and Nutrition	40	34.8	311
Energy	34	29.6	166
International Justice	32	27.8	322
Handicapped Concerns	31	26.9	279
Criminal Justice	30	26.1	105
Abortion	27	23.5	325
Health Care	26	22.6	146
Minority Rights	26	22.6	126
Tax Issues	26	22.6	88
Education	22	19.1	133
Agriculture and Rural Life	19	16.5	83
Transportation	17	14.8	156
Land Use	16	13.9	53
Other	24	20.9	2,399

Table 19—Community Program Development

75 Number of Dioceses Involved in Community Program Development

Community Programs	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Programs
Cooperative Organizations	28	24.3	90
Housing Corporations	32	27.8	86
Neighborhood Councils	29	25.2	418
Senior Citizen's Centers	36	31.3	330
Economic Development Corporation	16	13.9	23
Health Care Centers	16	13.9	26
Other	36	31.3	159

SECTION 4—CONVENING ACTIVITIES

Table 20 shows the issues that various groups convened to address; Table 21 shows the type of group that convened. Family Life and the Economy remained the issues around which most dioceses convened; other issues also remained relatively unchanged from previous years (1979 and 1980). The total number of dioceses which reported being involved in convening activities dropped slightly from 1980 levels, although two-thirds of all dioceses reported convening to address issues in 1981. Diocesan-wide and parish groups were the types of groups most often convened, with the number of convenings as well as the number of persons involved greatest at the parish level.

Table 20—Convening Issues

77 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Convening Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Times Concern Addressed
Family Life	38	33.1	13,300	549
The Economy	37	32.2	16,160	456
Hunger and Nutrition	31	26.9	3,356	269
Housing	30	26.1	7,787	366
International Justice	26	22.6	4,375	291
Handicapped Concerns	23	20.0	2,718	294
Abortion	22	19.1	9,894	399
Education	20	17.4	2,289	291
Criminal Justice	20	17.4	3,484	114
Energy	20	17.4	2,289	93
Health Care	19	16.5	2,246	118
Minority Rights	19	16.5	1,423	110
Community Violence	17	14.8	1,673	149
Transportation	13	11.3	1,372	104
Land Use	12	10.4	1,631	64
Agriculture and Rural	10	8.7	1,662	69
Tax Issues	10	8.7	1,010	38
Other	31	26.9	22,217	846

Table 21—Convening—Type of Group

77 Number of Dioceses Involved in Convening

Type of Group Convened	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Total Number of Persons Involved	Number of Convenings
Parish	52	45.2	39,874	2,274
Neighborhood—Multi-Parish	36	31.3	31,111	754
Community—Diocese	56	48.7	29,276	705
Agency	40	34.8	7,151	457
Regional	32	27.8	5,043	170
Other	19	16.5	13,730	371

PART III—PARISH SOCIAL MINISTRY

The Parish Social Ministry Program is a program of increasing importance to Catholic Charities. The Bishops of the USA have called for all parts of the Church to work together toward parish renewal. Government initiatives as well are being redirected toward the community level. Catholic Charities plays a continuing integral role in bringing services to the community through Parish Social Ministry programs.

In 1981, 56 dioceses (49%) responded that they had Parish Social Ministry Programs. Of the 8,806 parishes within these dioceses, 29% (2,579) are under the auspices of Catholic Charities, and another 10% (902) are independent. In the dioceses which have these programs under way, a total of almost 40% of all parishes have Parish Social Ministry programs of some type.

There were 14 fewer dioceses reporting than in 1980. However, there was an actual increase of 364 parishes involved, and twice the number of parishes involved since 1979. It is hoped that more dioceses will become involved in 1982.

Social services were provided in 81% of all parishes, encompassing almost all (55) dioceses with Parish Social Ministry Programs. The types of social services provided by parishes reflect the diversity of area and difference in type of service needed at the community level. The types of social services provided by most parishes were (in descending order): emergency assistance, access services, socialization activities, and counseling. This is in contrast to the most frequent service reported by professional diocesan family service programs—counseling (Part 2, section 1).

Almost half of all parishes were involved in humanizing and transforming the social order (reported as social action on Table 23), and about one-third were involved in convening activities. It is interesting and predictable that the community organization and constituency development issues most often addressed in the parishes differed somewhat from those reported earlier by the dioceses. The number of parishes involved in community organizing and legislative activity of issues were (in descending order): Abortion, Family Life, the Economy, and Hunger and Nutrition. This reflects an intense interest in certain issues within specific parishes. For instance, Abortion was not a high priority issue reported by dioceses (see Part 2, Section 3 and 4), and was reported only in 17 of 56 dioceses with Parish Ministry Programs. However, 717 parishes, by far the most involved in any issue, were involved in the Abortion issue.

In the 56 responding dioceses with Parish Social Ministry Programs under the auspices of Catholic Charities, 21 reported a full-time director responsible for implementation of the program, and 24 others had part-time directors. This was 11 fewer full-time directors than in the previous year. In addition, 420 full- or part-time staff persons were employed by agencies to work in the Parish Ministry Program. There were 401 staff persons working in 24 parish programs employed directly by parishes, an increase of 30% from last year, although the number of dioceses remained constant.

Table 22—Deployment of Personnel in Parish Programs

56 Number of Diocesan Catholic Charities with Parish Social Ministry Programs
2,579 Number of Parishes included in Catholic Charities' Parish Social Ministry Programs
902 Number of Parishes in 37 of the 56 responding dioceses which operate programs independently

	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Individuals
Full Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	21	18.3	21
Part Time Directors Employed by Agency for Agency Program	24	20.9	24
Full Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	28	24.3	135
Part Time Staff Employed by Agency for Agency Program	49	42.6	285
Staff Employed by Parishes for Agency Program	24	20.9	401
Staff Employed by Parishes for Independent Program	36	31.3	393
Parish Level Volunteers	37	32.2	771

Table 23—Parish Social Ministry Programs

a. Parish Programs

Type of Program	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Social Service	55	47.8	2,100
Social Action	36	31.3	1,236
Convening	31	27.0	824

b. Social Service

Category	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Counseling	41	35.7	1,119
Natural Family Planning	13	11.3	412
Homemaker Services	11	9.6	261
Day Care	9	7.8	23
Socialization Activities	34	29.6	1,329
Access Services	38	33.0	1,531
Emergency Shelter	23	20.0	523
Emergency Assistance	45	39.1	2,216
Other	19	16.5	1,938

c. Community Organization and Constituency Development

Concern	Number of Dioceses Responding	% of Total Dioceses Responding	Number of Parishes Involved
Hunger and Nutrition	24	20.9	517
The Economy	23	20.0	531
Housing	23	20.0	278
Criminal Justice	22	19.1	178
Handicapped Concerns	21	18.3	207
Family Life	19	16.5	536
International Justice	19	16.5	284
Minority Rights	18	15.7	239
Abortion	17	14.8	717
Energy	16	13.9	356
Education	14	12.2	318
Transportation	14	12.2	208
Agriculture and Rural Life	14	12.2	126
Health Care	9	7.8	113
Land Use	7	6.1	80
Tax Issues	5	4.3	51
Other	12	10.4	250

PART IV—RESEARCH

There appears to be a consistently decreasing priority given to research by agencies. In 1979, there were 51 agencies engaged in research: in 1980 there were 37; and in 1981, only 33. Moreover, total research studies under way in 1981 decreased from 124 in 1980 to 98 in 1981.

The decreasing priority of research probably reflects tightening of budgets. Because of budget constraints, many agencies may opt to cut research rather than cut service provision. However, if this trend continues, services will ultimately suffer. Research is needed to determine the kinds of and level of need, as well as the adequacy and efficiency of service delivery.

Table 24 shows that agencies engaged in research conducted or participated in, on the average, three studies. Most research (78%) was directed by the Catholic Charities agency. Agencies most often provided funding for their own research, although some funding was also provided by diocesan/ contributed funds, government grants, or other sources. Most agencies also participated in studies sponsored by outside organizations, including university and United Way studies.

Thirty agencies were planning research projects for 1982.

Table 24—Research

	Number of Agencies
A. Total Agencies Engaged in Research in 1981	33
Participating in Research Conducted by a University	25
Participating in Research Conducted by a United Way	15
Participating in Research Conducted by Another Organization	11
Research Funded by Agency Funds	12
Research Funded by Diocesan/Contributed Funds	2
Research Funded by Government Grant	7
Research Funded by Private Foundation	3
Research Funded by United Way	0
Research Funded by Other Source	9
With Full-Time Director of Research	4
With Part-Time Director of Research	5
Planning Research Project During 1982	30
	Number of Research Projects
B. Total Projects Under Way in 1981	98
Directed by Catholic Charities Agency	76
Catholic Charities Agency was Sole Participant	64
Used to Fulfill Requirements for Academic Degree	11

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CHRIST CHILD SOCIETY, INC. FOR 1981

The year 1981 proved to be a stimulating and successful period in the work of the Christ Child Society. Programs were developed to carry out the resolutions of the National Convention which convened in the Spring of 1980. Specifically, these included: (1) Emphasis on the personal and group development of the spiritual; (2) Support of the programs of Alternatives to Abortion; (3) Respect for family life within our service work; and (4) Implementation of a new-chapter expansion plan.

All correspondence from the National office has emphasized the spiritual. In March, Christ Child Society chapters, nationwide, celebrated the Feast of the Annunciation, also selected as the Society's "Founder's Day," in tribute to Mary Virginia Merrick, whose total devotion to the Blessed Mother was so evident during her lifetime. There is a special significance in this feast day, in that it marks the close of Winter and the promise of Spring: a new beginning of joy, love, and hope that the Society membership and each individual can apply to their personal lives.

Support of programs of Alternatives to Abortion has not yet been subjected to survey. However, we are aware through Chapter reports that there is a strong support in almost every area. Our Austin, Texas Chapter has recently begun development of its own Alternatives program. Two other groups have shown special interest in family counseling programs.

It was in the area of expansion that the year evidenced the most success. Work on this new program showed immediate results: Three new Chapters were added to Christ Child; two groups are in the process of organizing; and several potentials are waiting in the wings.

One of the strongest of these new groups was organized in Columbus, Ohio, with the cooperation of the Catholic Service Agency in that city, specifically, through the interest of the agency's Executive Director, Doctor Helen McDaniel. Her Associate Director, Martha Armstrong, has been a very active participant in the development. It is significant to note that the Christ Child Society was very warmly welcomed into the Diocese of Columbus by Bishop Herrmann.

The project of establishing a Columbus Chapter was initiated at the 1980 NCCC Board of Directors meeting in Columbus. It was a year in the planning stage, but, in June 1981, I was invited to participate in the group's first organizational meeting. Seven interested women, along with members of the Catholic Service Agency and its Auxiliary, were present. By December, the membership had grown to forty-one (41), and the group found it necessary to close membership (except for transferees from other Chapters), until a strong provisional orientation program had been developed. To date, all requirements for charter into the National Society have been met, excepting the two-year waiting period. In the interim, service and funding projects have been in progress.

In the meantime, two other groups, Stuart, Florida, and Las Cruces, New Mexico, continue to keep pace. Stuart Chapter has been working closely with several members of the Catholic Service Agency in their lovely city. (Many in the Christ Child Society are looking forward to the development of the Stuart group as their own active retirement Chapter.) In Las Cruces, New Mexico, the women have been working principally with indigent Mexican women. Their Chapter Moderator is currently working with them towards development of family counseling services.

Of the groups now in the process of organization, both are located in New Jersey. One of these is being sponsored by the Charities Director of Cape May, Wayne Whalen, through the work of an assistant director. The other, in Teaneck, New Jersey, has held its initial organizational meeting. We have had some further indications of interest from Las Vegas, Nevada; Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio; and Sarasota, Florida.

It is with extreme confidence that we look forward to the further development of our National Society. We are extremely grateful for the cooperation and interest in the Christ Child Society that we have found within the National Conference of Catholic Charities this year. The Columbus, Ohio Chapter is the first to be founded through the cooperation of NCCC members and the National Christ Child Society. We hope that it is the first of many more cooperative efforts in future years.

Kathryn R. Walsh
President

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LADIES OF CHARITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1981

This Annual Report of the Ladies of Charity represents the activities of the Ladies in the five regions of the United States. Since our beginning in 1960, the Ladies of Charity have possessed a distinct charisma of personal service to the poor, a field which is unlimited. Our purpose is to bring comfort and dignity to the individual, with the knowledge that we also serve Christ. However, we must have deep personal communication with the spirit through the liturgy, with the word of God, with Christ in the Eucharist.

At the Annual Meeting of ALCUS, held in St. Louis, in March, 1981, the various chairladies gave their reports. Their accounts included services and help to the poor, sick, aged, handicapped, and youth; supplying emergency food and clothing; performing household and nursing tasks; arranging for the reception of the sacraments at home; serving as volunteers at hospitals and institutions; assisting Chaplains; sponsoring sewing groups to make and repair clothing for the needy; sponsoring and assisting the Meals-on-Wheels program for Senior Citizens; cooperating with the local St. Vincent de Paul Society and local Catholic Charities; attending the funeral Masses and praying for the unclaimed dead.

Following the reports, much emphasis, prayer, and direction were accorded the Basic Document of the Association of International Charities: "Against All Forms of Poverty—Acting Together." This work is a response to Ladies around the world seeking to re-express, in today's terms, the "fundamental Project" which has been ours since St. Vincent founded the Association. We read the Document, then divided into five groups for discussion and critique. The results were presented to the entire Board, and subsequently sent to the International Secretariat of the AIC.

In May, 1981, the Association of International Charities conducted a Seminar in Madrid to study and reflect on the document. Ten Ladies from the United States attended. In all, 26 nations, including Poland, were represented, each with different cultural, political, and economic frame of reference! How inspiring to be present in that United Nations setting, affirming our Founder, St. Vincent de Paul, Universal Patron of Charity, and our Co-Foundress, St. Louise de Marillac, Patron of Social Workers, all witnessing to Christ! This Assembly was especially significant, as this year marks the 400th anniversary of the birth of St. Vincent de Paul.

We were privileged to have in attendance, also, the Very Reverend Provincial of the Vincentians, and the Sister Visitatrix of the Daughters of Charity, both of Madrid, Province of Spain. Miss Maria de Graça, a recent member of the Secretariat, Pontifical Council for the Laity was also present, and attended many of our workshops. Miss de Graça encouraged the Ladies, recommending that each group continue to contemplate its original mission, since it has only been called into being to fulfill that mission: To serve rather than be served.

Mary McNeil
President

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—1981 ANNUAL NATIONAL REPORT

"A major concern of Vincentians is to find ways that the Society can assist those affected by unemployment and by cutbacks in tax financed welfare and social service programs." This statement from Mideast Regional spokesmen of the Society is typical of the views, and implies the "people" problems faced by the organization's Conferences and Councils during the past year.

In response to these socio-economic needs, Vincentians almost everywhere reported for the year 1981 increased activity and expenditures in helping people to meet emergency needs related to food, fuel, and clothing. In Detroit, for example, the Society opened an emergency food center through a $30,000 seed grant from Operation Ricebowl. The Society became the spearhead of a cooperative feeding venture involving five Detroit parishes. In Cleveland, the Society took a leadership role in establishing a diocesan hunger network involving 40 separate projects. In St. Louis, the Society was designated a principal recipient of monthly food and money collections that are being taken up in every parish of the archdiocese to assist those in need.

The 1981 report constitutes the most comprehensive compilation in the Society's history. For the first time, the Council of the United States received Annual Reports from every Diocesan jurisdiction having SVDP Council structure. The results of that national annual survey, by regions, are set forth in the following chart.

Region	District Councils	Diocesan Councils	Conferences	Active Members	Households Helped	Conference $ Expenditure	Person-to-Person Visits	Institution Visits	Total Expenditures
WESTERN	8	36	604	5,092	132,831	$ 2,852,933	270,537	372,065	$19,662,378
MIDWESTERN	3	20	298	2,863	31,728	742,625	74,735	64,060	2,737,071
NORTHCENTRAL	6	37	486	3,837	38,478	1,405,843	108,186	188,368	4,763,015
SOUTHCENTRAL	2	28	245	1,886	39,984	996,707	71,911	99,285	1,398,421
SOUTHEASTERN	1	19	233	1,825	22,859	1,400,199	62,886	74,235	4,092,694
MIDEASTERN	6	38	860	6,329	88,043	2,647,068	158,561	423,442	7,960,533
EASTERN	6	27	457	3,465	27,784	1,062,020	79,878	80,400	2,497,507
NORTHEASTERN	8	43	829	7,351	40,080	1,772,855	112,001	171,828	4,356,243
NATIONAL TOTALS	40	248	4,012	32,648	421,787	$12,880,250	938,695	1,473,683	$47,467,862

The fiscal outlays on the part of the Society are considerable. Council expenditures (this includes the cost of store operations, the value of merchandise that may in some instances have been distributed through the stores, and expenses connected with other Council special works) totaled $34,587,612. Conferences accounted for another $12,880,250 in direct aid—a grand total of Council and Conference expenditures of $47,467,862.

Analysis shows that SVDP, through Conferences, touched the lives of 421,787 households (family groups and persons living alone). The average USA Conference expanded $3,200 during 1981 and had friendly helping contact with 105 households. Person-to-person contacts—this item includes home visits as well as other personal contacts—with those in need average 2.1 per household. Conference work often consisted in a one-stop emergency response to appeals for help. This fact corresponds to the operations of the Society in other recent years.

Institutional visitation ran well ahead of the numbers reported in previous years—1,473,683 or almost twice the number normally recorded.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul remains essentially a grassroots, neighborhood-centered operation, involving members of the Society as volunteers who offer both concrete aid and in-person consideration and caring. A typical Conference case today involves people without funds who are here-and-now hungry; or a homebound elderly person who lacks human contacts. What Conferences basically offer can be classified as practical friendship counsel somewhat akin to the kind of services which are offered by para-professionals. Experience demonstrates that the Society as a helper in human crises performs well, probably as well as many professionals who may lack the "street smarts," or who may be unfamiliar with a particular neighborhood and ethnic milieu. The fact that the Society usually entails the intervention of neighbor-oriented Vincentians who are "at the ready," and make actual home visits, enhances the effectiveness of Vincentian service.

At the community level, SVDP Councils engage in a variety of special works projects, tailored to the needs of the particular community and the resources and ingenuity of Vincentian leadership. Illustrative of Council activities is the program conducted by the Society in Orange County, California. The Orange Council conducts two major special works. The first is called Friends Outside, the purpose of which is to assist the families of incarcerated men and women. The second is designated as Troubleshooters, the purpose of which is to provide charitable works throughout Orange County. This activity is financed by the Santa Ana Register's Troubleshooters Column which identifies the cases.

Included in the special works conducted by one or several Councils in the United States are: Day Care Centers for children; centers for feeding and housing homeless men; professional counseling service for families and children; day camping and residential camping for under-privileged children; burial service for persons who died indigent; home management and budget counseling; free feeding and dining room service for needy persons; work rehabilitation programs for handicapped persons; sheltered workshop employment; services for blind persons; programming for hard-of-hearing and deaf persons; services to probationers and parolees and their families; medical and dental clinics; seamen's clubs and services; organized programs for aiding victims of crime; centers for seniors; Meals-on-Wheels; housing projects for low-income families.

John R. Simmons of Chicago was elected to succeed Howard E. Halaska, following the latter's six-year term as national president. In his valedictory address at the close of fiscal 1981, the retiring president enumerated recent steps, indicative of SVDP growth and service achievement:

> —"During the past six years Vincentians have compiled almost 36 million volunteer hours of people-to-people service. That equals about 16,450 hours per day. Emergency aid, clothing and furniture that have been distributed to those in need approximate almost $19 million annually. If we add these direct outlays to the 'price' of volunteer service reckoned at $3 per hour, the total value in dollars amounts to $197,295,000."
>
> —The *Ozanam News*, SVDP house organ, is now being published in newspaper form and reaches the 40,000 active members of the Society at regular intervals.
>
> —A new Rule and a new American Manual were produced.
>
> —The first printed directory of the United States was compiled and published.
>
> —The participation of women as Vincentian members and Vincentian leaders was accelerated.

APPENDIX A

Member Agencies and Institutions Responding to the N.C.C.C. 1981 Annual Survey

Alabama
Birmingham—Catholic Charities
Mobile—Catholic Social Services

Alaska
Anchorage—Catholic Social Services

Arizona
Tucson—Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona

Arkansas
Little Rock—Catholic Social Services

California
Fresno—Catholic Charities
Los Angeles—The Catholic Welfare Bureau
Little Sisters of the Poor of L.A., San Pedro
Orange—Catholic Community Agencies
San Diego—Catholic Community Services
San Jose—Catholic Social Service
San Francisco—Catholic Charities
Santa Rosa—Catholic Charities
Stockton—Catholic Charities

Colorado
Denver—Catholic Charities and Community Services
Pueblo—Catholic Social Services

Connecticut
Bridgeport—Catholic Charities
Hartford—Catholic Family Services
Norwich—Catholic Charities

District of Columbia
Washington—Associated Catholic Charities

Florida
Miami—Catholic Community Services
Orlando—Catholic Social Services
Pensacola-Tallahassee—Catholic Social Services
St. Augustine—Catholic Charities Bureau
St. Petersburg—Catholic Social Services

Georgia
Savannah—Office for Social Ministry

Hawaii
Honolulu—Catholic Social Service

Illinois
Chicago—Catholic Charities
Peoria—Catholic Social Service
Rockford—Catholic Charities
Springfield—Catholic Charities

Indiana
Evansville—Catholic Charities Bureau
Gary—Catholic Charities
Indianapolis—Office of Catholic Charities
Catholic Social Services
St. Augustine Home for the Aged
St. Elizabeth's Home
St. Mary's Child Center
Lafayette—Catholic Charities

Iowa
Des Moines—Catholic Council for Social Concern
Dubuque—Catholic Charities
Sioux City—Catholic Charities

Kansas
Kansas City—Catholic Charities
Salina—Catholic Charities

Kentucky
Covington—Catholic Social Service Bureau
Catholic Social Service
Catholic Children's Home, Fort Mitchell

Louisiana
Alexandria-Shreveport—Catholic Community Services
Baton Rouge—Catholic Community Life
Houma-Thibodaux—Catholic Social Services
New Orleans—Associated Catholic Charities

Maine
Portland—Diocesan Human Relations Services

Maryland
Baltimore—Associated Catholic Charities

Massachusetts
Boston—Catholic Charitable Bureau
Family Counseling & Guidance Centers
Madonna Hall, Marlboro
St. Joseph's Hospital, Lowell
Springfield—Our Lady of Providence, West Springfield
Worcester—Catholic Charities

Michigan
Detroit—Department of Christian Service
St. Francis Home for Boys
St. Vincent/Sarah Fisher Home, Farmington
Vista Maria, Dearborn Heights
Gaylord—Community, Family and Children's Services
Kalamazoo—Catholic Family Services
Lansing—Catholic Community Services

Minnesota
St. Cloud—Catholic Charities
St. Paul-Minneapolis—Catholic Charities
Winona—Catholic Social Services

Mississippi
Biloxi—Catholic Social and Community Services

Missouri
Kansas City-St. Joseph—Catholic Charities
St. Louis—Catholic Charities
Mercita Hall

Montana
Helena—Catholic Social Services

Nebraska
Omaha—United Catholic Social Services

Nevada
Reno-Las Vegas—Catholic Community Services

New Hampshire
Manchester—New Hampshire Catholic Charities

New Jersey
Camden—Catholic Social Services
Newark—Catholic Community Services
Paterson—Catholic Family and Community Services
Trenton—Family and Community Services of the Catholic Welfare Bureau

New Mexico
Gallup—Catholic Charities
Santa Fe—Catholic Social Services of Albuquerque

New York
Albany—Diocesan Health and Social Services
Brooklyn—Catholic Charities
Holy Family Home
Buffalo—Catholic Charities
New York—Catholic Charities
The Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck
Catholic Home Bureau
Frances Schervier Home & Hospital
Kennedy Child Study Center
Mary Manning Walsh Nursing Home
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne
Ogdensburg—Catholic Charities
Rockville Center—Catholic Charities
Syracuse—Catholic Charities

North Carolina
Raleigh—Catholic Social Services

North Dakota
Fargo—Catholic Charities

Ohio
Cincinnati—Federation of Catholic Community Charities
St. Margaret Hall
Cleveland—Federation of Catholic Community Services
Holy Family Cancer Home, Parma
Columbus—Catholic Charities/Social Concerns
Catholic Social Services
Diocesan Child Guidance Center
St. Stephen's Community House
St. Vincent Children's Services
Steubenville—Office of Social Ministry
Youngstown—Catholic Charities

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City—Catholic Social Ministries
Tulsa—Catholic Social Services

Pennsylvania
Allentown—Catholic Social Agency
Altoona-Johnstown—Catholic Social Service
Erie—Catholic Social Services
Greensburg—Catholic Charities Agency
Harrisburg—Catholic Social Services
Philadelphia—Catholic Social Services
Pittsburgh—Social and Community Services
Scranton—Little Sisters of the Poor

Rhode Island
Providence—Catholic Social Services

Tennessee
Memphis—Catholic Charities
Nashville—Department of Christian Services

Texas
Amarillo—Catholic Family Services
Brownsville—Catholic Charities
Dallas—Catholic Charities
Fort Worth—Catholic Charities
Galveston-Houston—Catholic Charities

Utah
Salt Lake City—Catholic Community Services

Vermont
Burlington—Vermont Catholic Charities

Virginia
Arlington—Catholic Charities
Richmond—Catholic Charities
St. Joseph's Villa

Washington
Spokane—Catholic Charities
Yakima—Catholic Charities

Wisconsin
Green Bay—Catholic Charities
La Crosse—Catholic Charities
Milwaukee—Catholic Social Services
Superior—Catholic Charities Bureau

Wyoming
Cheyenne—Catholic Social Services
Torrington—St. Joseph's Children's Home